for hearing or for evidence could not be dealt with. That led to several witnesses summoned from distant places being kept back for days for tendering their evidence with consequent hardship and loss to them, not to speak of other inconveniences to the litigant public generally. The Member, therefore, requested that a temporary additional court might be opened at Kottarakara to work off the arrears.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

49. Desirability of shifting the Karunagapalli Munsiff's Court to Sasthancotta.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Pillai (Member, Kunnattur taluk) said that the people of Sasthancotta and the neighbouring *pakuthies* were being put to great hardship on account of the want of a Munsiff's Court there. Most of the cases filed at present in the Kunnattur Munsiff's Court were from the southern *pakuthies* of the taluk in which Sasthancotta was situated. Judging from the number of suits filed from the northern *pakuthies*, there was no justification for the location of the Munsiff's Court at Adoor. The proposal of the Member was that the Munsiff's Court at Karunagapalli should be shifted to Sasthancotta with territorial jurisdiction as defined below and the Munsiff's Court at Adoor abolished altogether :—

1. The *pakuthies* of Omallur, Pattanamthitta and Kumpazha, to be transferred from the Adoor Munsiff's Court to the jurisdiction of the Chengannur Munsiff.

2. The *pakuthies* of Pandalam Thekkekara and Palamel from the same court to be transferred to the Mavelikara Munsiff.

3. The *pakuthies* of Koduman, Vallikodu and Enathimangalam from the same court to the jurisdiction of the Kottarakara Munsiff.

4. The *pakuthies* of Karunagapalli, Kulasekarapuram and Thazhava to be transferred to the Krishnapuram Munsiff from Karunagapalli.

5. The proposed Court at Sasthancottah to have the following *pakuthies* :—

Thekkumbhagom, Chavara, Ponmana, Thevalakkara, Mynagapalli and Thodiyil from the Karunagapalli taluk and Suranad, Patinjarekkallada, Poruvazhi, Kunnattur, Pallikkal and Adoor from the Kunnattur taluk.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

50. Desirability of shifting the Krishnapuram Munsiff's Court to Kayankulam.

Mr. K. Krishna Pillai (Member, Trading Classes, Kayankulam) submitted that his subject was an old one, having been brought to the notice of Government at several sessions of the Assembly. He reiterated the circumstances urged on previous occasions and prayed that his request might be granted.

Dewan's reply.—The High Court are against the proposal.

51. Need for the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Changanacherry.

Mr. Ouseph Domini (Member, Trading Classes, Changanacherry) thanked the Dewan for granting the long-standing request of the people of the taluk.

Rev. Fr. Thomas M. Murikal (Member, T. I. C., Changanacherry) said that he would be failing in his duty if he did not convey the grateful acknowledgments of the people of Changanacherry to Government for responding to their prayer.

Dewan's reply.—The High Court will be immediately addressed to send up their proposals for the adjustment of the territorial jurisdiction. Every endeavour will be made to start work with the re-opening of the courts after the mid-summer vacation.

52. Need for the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Todupuzha.

Mr. K. Sankara Aiyar (Member, Todupuzha taluk) explained the importance of the taluk in regard to area, revenue and population and went in detail into the hardships suffered by them for want of a Munsiff's Court. The distance from the *pakuthies* of the taluk to Muvattupuzha ranges from 13 to 30 miles. Over 700 original suits and 900 small cause suits at present filed in the Muvattupuzha Munsiff's Court were from Todupuzha. If a separate Munsiff's Court could not be

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established, he prayed that the taluk might at least be given a Magistrate-Munsiff. He added that the building recently constructed by Government as quarters for the Tahsildar could be made use of for locating the court.

Dewan's reply.—The question was referred to the High Court. They are of opinion that a Munsiff's Court is not necessary at Todupuzha.

53. Need for the establishment of a Munsiff's Court in the Alangad Taluk.

Mr. C. T. Thommi (Member, Alangad taluk) described the commercial and other importance of Alwaye and explained how it was a centre of activities of a varied nature. He then stated that the people of the taluk were being put to much hardship as they had to travel to distant places in connection with law suits. He gave figures of original suits and small cause suits filed in the Perumbavoor Munsiff's Court from the Alangad taluk from 1087 to 1093 and observed that 48 per cent. of the suits on the file of the Perumbavoor Munsiff and 30 per cent. on that of the Parur Munsiff were from Alangad. He, therefore, submitted that his request might be granted.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

IV. PRODUCTION.—AGRICULTURE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

(1) Agriculture.

54. Suggestions for the economic development of the State with special reference to the improvement of Agriculture on useful and practical lines.

Mr. R. Raman Pillai (Member, Quilon taluk) explained how the people were dependent on other countries for their food and quoted figures of the import of rice and paddy. He observed that the causes of the economic deterioration of the people were (1) the system of education followed, (2) the policy of swelling the revenue from the Excise Department and (3) the absence of sufficient Government encouragement and aid to ryots to improve agriculture and other industries.

The large and growing number of educated youths unable to get employment was a danger to the State. With every increased pie in the shape of Excise Revenue the people were losers morally and materially, as the enhanced receipts from liquor and other intoxicants would show.

The Member's contention was that the entire quantity of rice and paddy required for local consumption should be produced within the State. The ways of attaining that object were:—

(1) All available lands for paddy cultivation should be thrown open for registry.

(2) The swampy lands in the Forest Reserves should be disafforested. As Government themselves were not aware of the exact available area of such lands, a Committee should be appointed to undertake a survey of the lands in the Forest Reserves suitable for paddy cultivation, the members being the Conservator of Forests, the Director of Agriculture and a competent Land Revenue Officer.

(3) Irrigation facilities should be offered to the ryots in North and Central Travancore where a large number of tanks, once useful for paddy cultivation, had now become silted up. An Assistant Engineer and the Director of Agriculture should be ordered to conjointly inspect those tanks and suggest practical ways of restoring them.

(4) Improved methods of agriculture should be introduced. The ryots were not sufficiently educated in the science and practice of agriculture to follow the advice of the departmental officers. So, it was highly necessary to establish Agricultural Schools and train the young men leaving the High Schools. A Farm should also be attached to each Agricultural School. The staff and allotment allowed to the Agricultural Department were inadequate and should be increased. The Government should have a definite policy in the working of that department.

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